NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed New York

HERALD. Letters and packages should be properly

Rejected communications will not be returned.

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 15th atreet.

BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY. LADY CODITA'S RIDE THROUGH COVENTRY JACK AND HIS STEED, &C. GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Fighth avenus and Mid street. THE TEMPEST. Matinee at 2.

FRENCH THEATRE, 14th st. and 6th av.-COMEDY SEASON-SAM. Matthee at 15. BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d at., between 5th and 6th ava .-

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway .- THE STREETS OF NEW YORK, Malines at 2. ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th street.-HERRMANN, THE PRESTIDIGITATEUR. Matines at 2

THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street. - IXION -TOY; OR, FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Fifth avenue and Twenty-fourth street.-Twelfill Night. Matines at 1

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway .- FORMOSA: OR, THE RAILBOAD TO RUIN. Matinee at 2 GERMAN STADT THEATRE, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery -

WOOD'S MUSEUM CURIOSITIES, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st. Natinee daily. Performance every evening. IRVING HALL, Irving place.—GRAND VOCAL AND IN-STRUMENTAL CONCERT.

STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street -GRAND MEMO-MRS. P. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn. -- THE THEER GUARDSMEN.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Rowsry. -- Control Vocalism, Negro Minstrellsy, &c. Marines at 236 THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway, -- Comic Vocat-

BRYANTS' OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 855 Broadway .- ETHIO-

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street. - EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PREFORMANCES, &c. Matinee at 25c. FRENCH'S ORIENTAL CIRCUS AND CARAVAN YORKVIRE. EQUESTRIANISM, GYNNASTICS, &C. HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.-FAR MO

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 613 Broadway .--LADIES' NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 629

SPIRITUAL PHENOMENA .- PHYSICAL MANIFESTA-

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Saturday, October 16, 1869.

TO ADVERTISERS

Increasing Circulation of the Herald.

We are again constrained to ask advertisers to hand in their advertisements at as early an hour

Our immense and constantly increasing editions compel us, notwithstanding our presses are capable of printing seventy thousand copies an hour, to put our forms to press much earlier than usual, and to facilitate the work we are forced to stop the classifications of advertisements at nine o'clock P. M.

THE NEWS.

Cable telegroms are dated October 15. By special telegram we learn that an influential deputation from Vaiencia, headed by the Arch-bishop, waited on the Spanish government officer in mand before the city, seeking the concession o favorable terms to the insurgents in and around the place. The reply was that an unconditional surren der must be first made. It was reported that Napoleon would order an army corps of observation to the Spanish frontier. General Prim, in a speech in the Cortes, again invited the Cubans to return to their allegiance, promising them "liberties and reforms." The Cortes approved the arrest of General Pierrad. The suppression of republican newspapers was continued in Madrid. The Portuguese army is likely to be reduced. The official journal of Rome says that the bishops in council will not have the privilege of discussion, but merely of ratification of previous acts and decrees of the Pope. The Enghah Cabinet inclines towards an amnesty for political offences in Ireland, if it is asked in a proper spirit. The commercial interests of England believe in the power of the Spanish government to suppress the ction. Napoleon's health is still improving Austria is progressing in the work of national consolidation. A destructive fire was reging in Glas-

The German mail steamship Hansa from South ampton, October 5, arrived at this port early this morning, bringing our European files dated to her day of sailing, but the points of the news have been fully auticipated by our cable telegrams.

Egypt.

Telegrams from Alexandria report that one of the dams on the Suez Canal had given way. The damage was slight. It is feared that the canal must be deepened before it can be made of practical use. Miscellaneous.

The President and his party returned to Washington last evening, after visiting Antietam and South

The trial in the matter of the privateer Hornet will be resumed at Wilmington to-day. An attempt was made by her officers yesterday to arrest a deserter who is retained as a witness by the government, but the gunboat Frolic interfered and pre

There remains no doubt that M. Friguet, for the firm of Rothschilds, has been conducting negotiations with the government for a loan by the great banking firm of all the money the government may need at four per cent. A private letter from M. Friguet intimates that he has been carrying on the negotiation with President Grant in person, and he believes that the project will

The government land surveys along portions of Glia river, in Arizona, recently disclosed ruins of elaborate structures bearing evidence of an oblite rated race that apparently possessed considerable knowledge of arts and manufactures, and the lands themselves seem to have been under cultivation for

Patrick Moriey, a watchman in the internal revenus service detailed to watch a distillery in Phila-delphia, was attacked and fearfully beaten by three men on Thursday afternoon and left for dead. The assatiants escaped, and the condition of Moriey is

considered very precarions.

A ciera in the office of the Palladelphia Prothonotary was arrested arbitrarily on Thursday night by a policeman of the Mayor's office in that city. The keys of his office were then taken from him, and he was locked up while the office was ransacked. The policeman was arrested yesterday, and held in

At the State Convention of the liberal republicans of Arkansas, held at Little Rock, on Thursday, a platform was adopted endorsing universal suffrage

Governor Hoffman has appointed Thursday, No. by the year 1872 will be abon the high road to

vember 18, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer, in A slight improvement in the about of Admi

Farragut is announced; but his condition is still considered dangerous.

Five attempts were made by incendiarie Thursday morning to burn buildings in the village of Rome, N. Y. Only one building, a barn, was

destroyed, the fire in the other cases being di cred before much damage had been done. The Legislature of Vermont met yesterday and rganized. All the officers in both branches are

In Cakdale, Mass., Edward Stockwell, while cutting a stick with a small pocket-knife, accidentally severed the femoral artery, causing his death in

few minutes.

Sarah McGuire, while intoxicated, jumped off Laight street pier on Thursday with her child in who lives at 56 Laight street, had been searching for them, but having given up the search was on his way to his work in Brooklyn when, attracted by a crowd, he discovered the remains both of his wife and child lying on the pier. An inquest was held and a verdict rendered accordingly.

In the trial of Robert [Berry, for the murder of James Donnegan, in a riot in Brooklyn last May, Judge Gibert yesterday charged the jury that the Hibernian Society, to which deceased belonged, is an illegal body, and the members are liable to arrest for continuing in it.

will sail from pier 17 East river to-day (Saturday). at twelve M., for Havana, Sisal and Vera Cruz. The stock market yesterday opened buoyant, but lectined in sympathy with a further break in Pacific Matl. Gold was quiet at 130 a 130 %.

Prominent Departure. Colonel George E. Church, of New York, sails today in the steamer Alaska en route for Bolivia and the head waters of the Amazon river.

The Late Elections-The Northern Demo cracy, the South and the Succession.

The late elections in Pennsylvania and Ohio ought to be sufficient to convince the democratic party that the reign of slavery and the constitution of Buchanan are among the things of the past-that the financial policy of General Grant's inaugural touching the national debt will stand, and that the fifteenth amendment, interdicting the United States and every State from any restrictions on suffrage on account of race or color, will become in the interval to the elections of next autumn part of the supreme law of the land. These things, at all events, in the elections of last year and this year, are established or inevitable, and they call upon the democracy for a new depar-The decisive battle of the democrats on their

old Bourbon principles of State sovereignty and negro distinctions was fought in 1868 on the declaration in the Tammany national platform, that all "the reconstruction acts of Congress are unconstitutional, revolutionary, null and void," which involved the proposition to carry us back to "the constitution as it was" before the war, Southern State rights and all. Upon this issue in Grant's election the reconstruction acts of Congress were endorsed by the people, including negro suffrage in the States directly concerned. What would have been the result had Chase been nominated instead of Seymour, and on a platform recognizing the reconstruction acts of Congress, or what might have been done had not Seymour been planed down by the Tammany resolution of Wade Hampton and the revolutionary letter of General Blair, it would be a waste of time now to consider. We have to deal with things as they are. After the election of General Grant, with its endorsement of the republican party, another advance was made by the outgoing Congress on negro suffrage in the fifteenth amendment, proposing to make this suffrage uniform throughout the United States under the authority of Congress, and in the General's inaugural he cordially supported the proposition.

What has followed? Beginning with Virginia, the old Southern State rights democrats and conservative republicans have formed a new Southern party under the wing of the administration. The new anti-radical Legislature of Virginia thus elected has ratified the fifteenth amendment, and in Mississippi and Texas, with the success of either party, the same course will be pursued. They have given up the fight with Congress in the South, the supporters of Seymour in that section being satisfied that his defeat settled the question, and that it would be worse than useless any longer to follow the Bourbons of the North. Here, then, we stand. The fifteenth amendment is on the verge of a full ratification : the Southern democracy have entered into a new political league on things as they are, while the Northern democracy have been again defeated on their old issues, and in elections, too, in which indifference so far prevailed on the republican side that it was expected these elections would go by default. Nothing is changed North from the results of last year except the situation of the Northern wing of the late democratic forces, which now stands alone, with much lost and nothing gained.

Reconstruction is here demanded; but where is it to begin? Party discipline will carry the democracy, no doubt, with their colors aloft, through our coming November election. But what then? Assuming that negro suffrage and Southern reconstruction will soon be practically settled, the dividing lines between the two great parties henceforward will be drawn upon the measures of General Grant's administration and of Congress. The measures and policy of the party in power on the money question, in all its details of debt, bonds, banks, currency, internal taxes and tariffs, and on our foreign relations, including the Cuban question, the Mexican question and the Alabams claims, will give shape and direction to the contest for the next Presidency. Twelve months bence, from present appearances, the new Southern party will hold every Southern State, in gaining the bulk of the negro vote; and twelve months hence, free everywhere from Congressional supervision as Tennessee or Kentucky. this new party will drift into opposition to the powers that be, and in view of something like a restoration of the old Southern balance of

Here, then, is the turning point of the Northern democracy for the succession. We think, too, they will be called to it before the next October elections. They have no policy now, or nothing but dead issues and a loose general policy of opposition to the administration. They must reorganize upon the living issues of the day and recognize the nigger, and use him, as they are doing in the South. In taking this step the Northern democracy

the repossession of the government, for, with proper encouragement, the Southern negro will give them that balance of power which was lost by his master in the rebellion.

General Grant on the Gold Ring.

through a friendly letter to General Grant,

Mr. Robert Bonner, of the New York Ledger,

suggesting the propriety of a brief denial over his own signature of all foreknowledge of the late Wall street "corner" on gold, has drawn from the General the following reply:from the Geleral the following reply:

Wagnington, D. C., Oct. 13, 1869.

Robert Bonner, Edg.;

Dear Sire—Your favor of the 11th instant is received. I have never thought of contradicting statements or insinuations made against me by irresponsible parties as those are alluded to in your letter; but as you have written to me on the subject in so kind a spirit I will say that I had no more to do with the late gold excitement in New York city than yourself or any other innocent party, except that I ordered the sale of gold to break the ring engaged, as I thought, in a most disreputable transaction. If the speculators had been successful you would never have heard of any one connected with the transaction. Yours truly,

U. S. GRANT.
P. S.—I have written this in great base, and without exercising judgment as to the propriety of writing the latest the former of the contents.

P. S.—I have written this in great baste, and without exercising judgment as to the propriety of writing it, but I submit it to your judgment.
U. S. G. This is perfectly satisfactory and conclusive. It was not needed, however, for the vindication of General Grant. His order to sell those four millions of gold on that fatal Friday to the ring was in itself a complete refutation of all the insinuations of his foreknowledge of or complicity in the pool. Such, however, was the use made of Wall street rumors and inventions in the late political contests in Pennsylvania and Ohio that very few men in the position of General Grant could have refrained from an indignant outbreak on the spot. We dare say that the General was appealed to by many friends to put an extinguisher upon these aforesaid calumnies, but that he had resolved to let his action in the matter stand as his answer, until vanquished by the winning ways of Bonner. We approve the judgment of Bonner, that the General's letter is too good to be kept a secret. Its publication will not hurt the Ledger, and in the writer's opinion that the late gold pool was "a most disreputable transaction," which called upon him to knock it in the head, all honest men will

City Politics-The Tammany Judicial and

concur.

The great political suspense on two of the Tammany slates-those of the judiciary and the Senate-is at last over. Anxious candidates will draw a long breath of relief on seeing their names slated, or, with what resolution they may call to their aid, nerve themselves to bear their disappointments, and perhaps prepare for the final arbitrament of a contest through the ballot box. Tammany's policy of masterly inactivity, like every other thing dependent upon outside influences, had its limit. The Fabian policy, while it may be good for a time, will never win battles. The masked battery must at the proper moment be brought into play or it will be carried by the enemy and put to deadly use in the wrong quarter. At the right time, according to its own calculations, Tammany has showed its hand, and leaves it optional with its opponents to play or throw up the sponge. The ticket so far is a very strong one, and will no doubt commend itself to a large majority of the voters of the city. That majority will carry it through the ordeal of the coming November election. The judiciary ticket particularly, with one exception-the absence of Judge Clerke's name for renomination to the Supreme Court-is all that the most fastidious or captious could desire under the circumstances. Of course we do not include the unsuccessful candidates, who must feel somewhat sore upon the occasion. The vacancy in the Supreme Court will, however, be worthily filled by Judge Brady, at present of the Common Pleas. In the Superior Court Judges McCunn and Friedman are renominated, and for the third vacancy there are three candidates in the field-this being the only judicial vacancy for which a nomination has not been made. Judge Brady does not resign his position in the Common Pleas at present, but will leave it at the commencement of the new year within the patronage of the Governor. For the other vacancy in the Common Pleas, to be left by Judge Barrett, Justice Frederick W. Loew is on the Tammany slate. Judge Gross retains his seat in the Marine Court, as do also, in their respective places,

Garvin. On the Senatorial slate four of the old in cumbents, the present Senators, are renominated-for the Fourth, Senator Tweed for the Fifth, Norton; Sixth, Creamer; Seventh, Bradley. In the Eighth, Genet makes room for Mr. Terence Farley, if the Senator does not successfully dispute at the polls the right of the nomination and the succession.

Recorder Hackett and District Attorney

A reference to our article under the head of City Politics will be found of interest to our readers, more particularly with regard to the judiciary nominations.

TROUBLE IN THE FAR EAST. -The Ameer of Bokhara has quarrelled with Sheer Ali, of Cabool. The Ameer and Sheer Ali are the only princes whose territories lie between John Bull and the Russian Bear. The Ameer has called upon the Bear to help him. If Sheer Ali calls upon the Bull, we may have a sensation such as the world has not had in many long years, and which may knock the Ecumenical Council and the Suez Canal completely out of time. We welcome all such sensations. They are good for the newspapers and they help to keep the world wagging on.

FRAUD. - Now the democratic journals have caught a note from the radicals; and, just as the organs of the party that has all the virtue cry out "fraud" at every democratic victory, the democrats cry out "fraud" whenever the radicals win. With the journals of both sides crying "fraud" whenever they are beaten people will presently get a notion that there must, in fact, be s great deal of cheating at

the polis. MEN AND WOMEN WANTED .- The Southern Commercial Convention has evidently determined to look at the world with its eyes open. One of the first discoveries it has made is that in seventy years the free States gained in population over the slave States seven millions How the South, now having freedom, can best catch up is what the Convention regards as the problem of the day.

Our Special News from Cuba-

The news which we published in yesterday's HEBALD from our correspondents in Cuba presents anything but a flattering condition of affairs. From one correspondent we learn that the first instalment of troops from the Peninsula had arrived, but the discipline of the men does not lead to the belief that successful results may be anticipated from their operations; from a second we are informed that the Cuban people anticipate a war of extermination, and consequently live in continual dread of the Spaniards; and from a third we perceive that crueltles are still practised, and that the inhabitants of the large cities and towns are fleeing to the mountains for safety. It is evident, therefore, from these reports that the condition of the island is not improving, and loyalty to Spanish rule is becoming daily more and more remote. We hear nothing more of Jordan's alleged treachery. He still occupies the same high position in the revolutionary forces that he has filled for so long a time with so much ability. The little game of attempting to throw dishonor on his loyalty by Spanish sympathizers has played itself out. That the revolutionists are able to hold the advantages they have already acquired without aid from outside is something which those who look forward to Cuban independence have a right to feel proud of. Troubles at home may compel the Spaniards to abandon the idea of sending more troops to this side of the Atlantic. Spain's present difficulty at home is, or should prove, Cuba's opportunity, and that Cespedes and his friends will take advantage of it there is no reason to fear.

Spain-The Republican Movement

Our news from Spain is pregnant with interest. The republicans in the south, in the east, and, indeed, all over the country have made another effort. It is difficult to believe that this last movement was not well concerted, that it was not meant to be simultaneous and to succeed. In Malaga, the most important city in the south of Spain, and in Valencia, one of the two great cities on the east coast, the republican outburst has been vigorous and well sustained. If anything were wanted to convince us that the movement was intended to be serious, and that the government so regarded it, we should find the needed evidence in the fact that Madrid is virtually in a state of siege. Twelve thousand men and forty pieces of artillery before the city mean some thing. True we have been told that the insurgents had offered to come to terms and that the government would hear of nothing but absolute surrender. This only proves that at Madrid the government has power enough to suppress the rebellion. It does not convince us that Spain is satisfied with the administration of Prim. Serrano and the rest. Valencia, according to latest accounts, was still in the hands of the insurgents, although they were not unwilling to surrender on reasonable terms. The more prominent republicans have all found it necessary to flee from the country. Castellar is said to be in Portugal and Pierrad is in France. The gravity of the situation is illustrated by the fact that the republican members have deliberately absented themselves from the meetings of the Cortes. They may be in the capital, and it is not impossible that they may be arrested; but the fact will still remain-the party calling itself republican is not in sympathy with the government. That party is strong, and, when we add to it the defeated but still hopeful Carlists and the not despairing Isabellinos, we can form some idea of the actual condition of Spain. The government, it is true, still has the army on which to lean; but with the Carlists, the Isabellinos and the republicans all influencing it at various points. and with more or less force, the army cannot much longer be safely relied upon for support. The one thing which is wanted to make the Spanish revolution hopeful is a revolution in the army. If the army could only break loose and ally itself with the people we should cease of one of the grandest countries of Europe. Surely there is a future for Spain. She cannot lie in the dust forever. But when will the daylight be seen, if the army is to remain a blind, unthinking machine, which does its work with equal effect whether Isabella reigns or Prim rules? If the Spanish army would only think all would be well. Meanwhile, we are prepared for any news-ready for any

The Projected Salt Water System. Within the program me presented by the per sons who propose the use of salt water instead of Croton for extinguishing fires and cleaning the streets there is possible a great city improvement and some great benefits to the people at large. Certainly we cannot too carefully guard against such a calamity as the actual want of water in this great city. Are we safe against such a possibility? Suppose at once an exceptional season of drought and unusual demands upon the water, and we should not only be put to the necessity of forbidding the use of water for ordinary purposes, but we might be compelled to limit its use for even domestic purposes. We must bear in mind that the supply of our water does not increase year by year, and that the demand for it does steadily and very greatly increase. With a population such as we shall have on this island in ten years we shall be compelled to get our water from other sources than the Croton and its tributaries, unless in the meantime we shall have done what we may to enable us to keep the Croton especially for use in the house. The plan of underlying the city with great conduits, and then of drawing the water by vacuum, to a reservoir at some central point has no apparent difficulty, and the estimated expense is a trifle by comparison with the benefits promised. If the idea be extended from this to furnishing power by which the water can be driven with force through hose at any part of the city, we shall have not only an economy in the saving of fire engines, but the advantage that the engine will always be at the corner with steam up. With water so abundant that the streets may be flooded every summer's morning they cannot accumulate the filth from which we suffer at certain seasons. The abundant wetting of the streets in our hot season with salt water will prevent that stifling heat of the air that makes our city an oven in

snow in winter. Another benefit quite equal to any of these is that with the water thus brought up from the river we may have vast public salt water baths all through the city.

The Gold Exchange Trouble.

The real money changers have had their

eyes opened to the necessity of cutting loose

from the gamblers; hence the difficulty of setting in motion again the wheels of the gold dealing machinery. On the one side we see the substantial men—the men who deal in coin as a merchandise—who really buy and sell the article. They want a safe and practicable plan of accommodating the differences between themselves and other houses without their being put to the labor of handling the material a dozen times over. But it is in this effort of the real trader to avoid handling the metal that the gambler has his origin. Any transaction that is done on paper he is equal to. So long as the dealers only exchange a piece of paper, marked with the indebtedness of one or another, he is their peer. But the moment that a transaction in gold must be accompanied with the material fact of a delivery of the article he is done for. Now the theory of the Clearing House is that it is to calculate the differences of a series of sales so that the smallest possible amount of coin may have to be handled. Its abuse is that it facilitates the transactions en paper; and because it is so subject to this abuse, because it does not seem possible to have it separated from this abuse, the real traders desire to be rid of it. But on the other side are the speculative gentlemen. They have no gold-though their checks, if not followed up too far and too fast, may be "good" for any amount they choose to buy. They come down town at ten A. M. and flud gold at 130. They a little fancy that something is to happen in half an hour that will make it worth 135. They buy at 130, and if the gold rises to 135 they get the difference between thirty and thirty-five on each dollar of the amount; and if it falls to twenty-nine they pay the difference. Their transaction is the one or the five cents difference on each dollar, for they never held the amount named in the sale, whether it were for ten thousand or ten mil lion dollars. For these gentlemen a gold clearing house is vital air. They cannot have a vigorous existence without it, and they will not have it voted out of being, and as it comes to voting, these speculative gentlemen, who are much more numerous than the others, will have their way, or in the words of Thursday's discussion "the parties without property will force rules and regulations upon the parties who have property." What will be the ultimate effect? The dealers will eventually have a system of their own and will leave the financiers of fictitious transactions to themselves, and the people at large will know how to distinguish between the two.

The Empress Eugenie in Stamboul. Henceforth among the great political events

of the age history will chronicle, doubtless as

one of the most remarkable, the visit of the

Empress of the French to Constantinople, the capital of the East, the seat of an intidel government. It is an event which has an importance that cannot fail to become evident. Not only does this striking occurrence refer to the political changes that have succeeded in the Old World, but still more to the progress of religious sentiment. It is, to a certain extent, the destruction of the barrier that since the commencement of the world's history so distinctly divided the followers of different creeds The Sultan has done much towards this step himself by breaking through the rules prescribed by the ancient doctrine of his creed and visiting the capital of France during the late International Exhibition. It proves that henceforward diplomatic intercourse is and must be untrammelled by religious differencesin fact, the supremacy of State interests above the variance of creed. The Empress has undertaken a great step, which has never been of Sheba to King Solomon. Fully aware of the importance of the mighty undertaking that will, in all probability, cause a complete revolution in the political, commercial and social relations between the East and the West. she wishes that the opening of the Sucz Canal shall be greeted by herself in person, as the representative of one of the great Powers of Christian Europe. So important does this event appear to her far-seeing mind that, notwithstanding the direct support lent to the great scheme by her husband, the Emperor, she deems it a duty that he should also be duly represented at its consummation. Prevented by his delicate state of health from taking a personal part in the ceremonies, he could not have chosen a more suitable representative of the French nation than his own wife. The Sultan, as we are informed by cable despatch, has received her Majesty with the most imposing and magnificent ceremony. The event to him is of the highest moment. It is an evidence of the good will of a mighty Power, made directly apparent to himself and all Europe. It is an indirect warning to the Czar of all the Russias that Russian influence must no more attempt its despotic rule on Ottoman soil. And still more, it is a proof that every effort will be made to bring about an amicable settlement of the difficulties existing between the Sublime Porte and the Viceroy of Egypt. In all these weighty matters the hand of the great European diplomatist is visible; it proves his great forethought and ready action. It proves still more especially his desire to preserve the peace of Europe, which depends scarcely less upon a harmonious understanding among all parties in the East than upon the observance of law and order in the heart of France,

THE IRON-CLAD OATH. - Some needed light is thrown upon the appointments made by General Canby, in Virginia, through the inquiries of a HERALD correspondent into the Mosby-Boyd quarrel, and also upon the great abuse to which the "iron-clad" oath leads. This oath can be taken by any Northern man; so the plan is for Northern men to take the oath, sign the papers and sell out. The oath taker gets a fixed sum, and the man who fills the office must make his fees pay him, and do the duties. Thus the persons who stand on Canby's records as occupying certain offices are not the persons in office, and the object the August day; for the sait thus vaporized in of the oath is defeated. This was one of the the air will not be liable to the objections fearful abuses of administration in France that urged against the casting of solid salt on the brought about the revolution.

The Tummany General Committee Meeting A Touch of the Good Old Times

At a meeting of the Tammany braves and the chief men of the tribes of "Primaries" following the same warpath, held on Thursday night in the Wigwam in Fourteenth street, a part of the old democratic spirit was exhibited that was pleasant to behold. Two well-known warriors of the democratic ranks had a slight difference, and however the account totted up in favor of one or the other is not the question. The fact is still the same—that the rencontre which followed gives us a retrospect of the good old times ere the Wigwam was transferred from the spiritual influences of the Pewter Mug to the aristocratic region of Fourteenth street, and the prospect that, having got over the influences of the change, the hard-fisted are coming back to first principles.

The warriors referred to are O'Brien, Sheriff, and Mr. Lawrence Clancy, who, anxious for the good standing of their saintly order-the Order of St. Tammany-decided upon having a slight interchange of civilitiesjust as Mace and Cousin Leopold might haveto show that the democratic art of bruising was not in utter decadence, but can be revived in all its pristine Pewter Mug vigor at a moment's notice. Whatever the misunderstanding or the provocation given in the premises that led to the flooring of one of the combatants, it is a pity that the muscle and science of our worthy Sheriff were not held in reserve for ome pugnacious republican, like that radical Charley Spencer, for instance, so that he

Might prove his doctrines orthodox By democratic blows and knocks.

From the long interregnum of order that has prevailed since the Ark of Tammany was lodged in the new wigwam in Fourteenth street it might have been supposed that the political "strikists" had hung up their "bruised arms for monuments," and that the grim-visaged gentlemen of the political arena had "smoothed their wrinkled fronts." The spirit of the old wigwam still lives, however, and the affair night before last looks like a revival of the brisk political bouts of former campaigns and an inauguration of lively times in the coming November and December elections. Napoleon and the French Canadian Bishops.

Our telegrams from Ottawa, the capital of the New Dominion, report that the Emperor Napoleon has ordered that the expenses which will be incurred by the French Bishop of Quebec, and it is to be presumed by others of the French Canadian prelates, in going to and returning from Rome to attend the Ecumenical Council and after its close shall be defrayed from the imperial exchequer in Paris. By this act Napoleon does graceful homage both to the indestructibility of the French race and the indivisibility of French sentiment, besides performing a useful and well-timed act of Catholic voluntaryism. The French Canadians are, after all, Frenchmen still, and the memory and traditions of La Belle France cheer and console their frugal hearths and rudely constructed homesteads amid the bleak rigors and many difficulties and privations incident to a North American winter just as effectually as if the three thousand miles of ocean which intervene between them and the land of their fathers were obliterated. Thrifty and ndustrious in their humble every-day pursuits, the French Canadians are poor in the goods of the world, so that there is little doubt that the contribution of his Majesty-coming as it does from the imperial private exchequer or "privy purse" and not from the tax budget of the empire-will be a vastly agreeable as well as very timely relief to their spiritual guides. The French Canadians have never been

fused with the British people or Anglo-Saxon interest in North America. They read back to the period of the settlement of Jacques Cartier and the war triumphs of Montcalm, but still endeavor to ignore, in memory at least, the action and victory of General Wolfe, which brought them only British taxation, a complex, ill-defined system of jurisprudence and law, a State Church for a time, religious dissensions, Irish Orangeism and Prince Arthur. They remain, notwithstanding, useful subjects of the British Crown when left undisturbed in their home pursuits. That their bishops should attend the Council in Rome is quite natural and proper, for the reason that it is Catholic. With Canada divided and distracted by religious feud, as it just now is, the question of their transportation to the Holy City may have come up as an embarrassing one to the Governor General, Sir John Young. The King of Prussia, with other rulers who dissent from Rome in belief, have stepped forward in aid of the poorer of the Catholic bishops serving in their respective domains, so as to enable them to go to Rome, and it may be that certain French Canadian le gislators have asked the Governor General to contribute in a like direction and for the same purpose on this side of the water. Here may have arisen the difficulty. To be intolerant or exclusive or even parsimonious towards others for any reason of a difference of creed is not in order just at present; but how could the colonial representative of the Head of an opposing Church-a sort of female Pope-step forward with cash levied from men of every shade of belief in Canada to aid in the propagandism of a system of religion condemned by Henry the Eighth, Elizabeth, George the First and "every person in power at home," you know, down to the freethinking era of Gladstone and Clarendon. It would not do, and here is the point, in the spirit of the entente cordiale, where Napoleon's Catholic act has effect as such. By the timely appliance of a little cash he cuts away a fine excuse for the flaunting of the Orange-Canadian banner in the face of a friendly government, as well as for any counter display or advance of the "rale ould Irish Sun-Burst" of Brian Boroimhe from the borders of the United States. In fact, his Majesty serves the Canadian bishops, Sir John Young, President Grant, the Irish Orangeman and Irish-American Catholics all at the one moment, besides proving, almost conclusively, that the "empire le peace.

Napoleon, as everybody knows, is very economic in his inferences and calculates consequences and effects very strictly. True charity, on the contrary, never reasons, and we are, consequently, almost ashamed to ask how after this would the French Canadian bishops be likely to throw their interest in the event of the election of a new Pope? Would they head their "slate" with the name of Cardinal Bona-parte and instruct their representative, or exponent in the conclave, to "go for him?" Perhaps so. The French are a grateful people.